- Denial of any credit, Credit gurantees, or other financial assistance by any department, agency or instrumentality of the United States Government.
- The United States will oppose extension of any loan for financial or technical assistance by any international financial institution.
- Prohibition of United States banks from making any loan or providing any credit to the Government of India, except for the purposes of purchasing food or other agricultural commodities.
- Prohibition of export of specific goods and technology subject to export licensing by the Commerce Department.

(b) In the Guidelines defining the scope of sanctions on June 18, 1998, one relaxation was made, namely, the US would not oppose basic human needs loans from international financial institutions.

In July 1998, the US Congress passed an amendment called "Agriculture Export Relief Act of 1998" which took out of the purview of "sanctions" any credit, credit guarantee or financial assistance to support the purchase of goods or other agricultural commodities including fertilisers. Also exempted from "sanctions" were medicines and medical equipment.

On November 6, 1998, on the basis of authority given to the US President by the Brownback Amendment passed by the US Congress, partial lifting of "sanctions" was announced. The order giving effect to these relaxations were signed by the US President on 1 December, 1998. These relaxations are:

- Restoration of US Exim Bank, Overseas Private Insurance Corporation (OPIC) and Trade Development Agency (TDA) Programmes
- Restoration of lending by US Banks.
- Restoration of International Military Education and Training (IMETR) Programme

The US Government stated that it was taking this step in recognition of the progress made in the dialogue with India.

(c) On February 18, 1999, the US did not obstruct the approval of a World Bank loan for infrastructure and power development in the state of Andhra Pradesh.

(d) A joint statement was issued on January 31, 1999 at the conclusion of last round of talks, wherein both sides expressed satisfaction over the outcome of the talks.

As in earlier meetings, the security perspectives of the two sides were further clarified with a view to harmonising respective perspectives. Both sides recognised that the purpose of the talks is to lay the foundation of a broad-based relationship between India and the United States.

Government's position regarding unilateral restrictive economic measures is clear Government regards all such measures as unjustified and counter-productive and is of the view that they should be lifted. Government, however, will not negotiate security issues on this basis. Government have also stated that for the successful conclusion of talks, creation of a positive environment by our interlocutors is a necessary ingredient.

Cases pending with Central Administrative Tribunals

1009. SHRIMATI JAYAPRADA NAHATA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases pending disposal in the Central Administrative Tribunals, tribunal-wise and year-wise;

(b) the reasons for their long pendency and the steps taken to improve the rate of disposal in the tribunals; and

(c) whether the purpose to deliver quick and cheap justice in administrative matters has not been achieved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (BANKING, REVENUE AND INSURANCE) (SHRI KADAMBUR M.R. JANARTHANAN): (a) A statement showing year-wise pendency of cases in the Central Administrative Tribunal since its inception is enclosed. (*See* below)

(b) With the extension of jurisdiction of the Central Administrative Tribunal to new organisations, apart from increase of cases due to initial institution, cases also come over to the Tribunal from other Courts. All the Ministries/Departments have been advised, from time to time, to ensure prompt handling of cases before the Tribunal so as to help in their speedy disposal. Efforts are also made to fill up the vacancies of vice-chairmen and Members of the Tribunal as expeditiously as possible whenever such situations arise.

(c) A person making an application to the Tribunal may appear in person to present his case before the Tribunal. Only a nominal fee is charged while filing an application in the Central Administrative Tribunal. However, the disposal of cases is not as expeditious as initially envisaged.

Statement

Position of pendency of court cases in the central administrative tribunal since inception upto 31.12.98

S.No.	Period	Pendency at the end of the period
1.	01.11.85 to 31.12.85	2933
2.	01.01.86 to 31.12.86	17176
3.	01.01.87 to 31.12.87	21502
4.	01.01.88 to 31.12.88	27158
5.	01.01.89 to 31.12.89	31774
6.	01.01.90 to 31.12.90	35562
7.	01.01.91 to 31.12.91	39633
8.	01.01.92 to 31.12.92	41035
9.	01.01.93 to 31.12.93	40028
10.	01.01.94 to 31.12.94	39819
11.	01.01.95 to 31.12.95	41970
12.	01.01.96 to 31.12.96	44887
13.	01.01.97 to 31.12.97	46004
14.	01.01.98 to 31.12.98	49521
	TOTAL	49521

Proposal to revert retirement age of Government Employees

1006. SHRIMATI VEENA VERMA:
SHRI RAJUBHAI A. PARMAR:
SHRI AMAR SINGH:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have again decided or have had under consideration the question to retract its decision to raise the retirement age by two years and have restored the usual retirement age for Government employees' to 58 years;

(b) if so, in what circumstances and by when a decision is likely to be taken;

(c) whether it was in response to young Government employees own demand; and

(d) what is the reaction of Government employees representative bodies thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (BANKING REVENUE AND INSURANCE) (SHRI KADAMBUR M.R. JANARTHANAN): (a) No. Sir.